

GLICKSTEIN CONVICTED AS OPIUM TRAFFICKER

East Side Physician Sentenced to Serve Two Years and Pay \$3,000 Fine.

JUDGE APPALLED, HE SAYS

Comments on Condition of Witnesses Who Appeared in Case—Thanks Jury and Commends Prosecutors.

Abraham Glickstein, known to the customs officials as the "cocaine and opium king," was convicted by a jury in the criminal branch of the Federal District Court last night of illegally trafficking in cocaine and opium through the mails and was sentenced by Judge Mayer to serve two years in the federal prison at Atlanta. He was also fined \$3,000.

Glickstein was charged with entering into a conspiracy with Nathan Ulrich, Louis ("Bear Cat") Levy, Isidore Goldstein, and a brother, Elias Glickstein, wherein the United States mails were used in the sale of cocaine and opium. Glickstein had an office at No. 218 Henry street as Dr. Abraham Glickstein.

He was arrested January 23, together with his fellow conspirators, all of whom pleaded guilty. Ulrich and Levy are now serving terms of one year and three months in the Atlanta prison. They were brought here to testify against Glickstein.

The case was given to the jury at 4:20 o'clock yesterday, after a trial which occupied three days. The jury returned its verdict in the indictment at 6:20 o'clock. Judge Mayer complimented the jury, saying:

"It is not my habit to commend a jury on a verdict, but I consider it my duty to say that this jury is entitled to the appreciation of the court for the rendition of a verdict in accordance with the evidence. Any one who has been in this court room during the trial of the defendant can appreciate the horror of this case. The stream of men I have seen here as witnesses in the case have appalled me."

In passing sentence he said:

"It is the worst case I have ever been called upon to preside over. I want to go out of my way to compliment the District Attorney and his assistants for the unusual, capable and difficult task they have accomplished. As to the defendant, I need say nothing. If it were not for the plea made for him by his attorney I would give him the extreme penalty of two years and a \$10,000 fine."

Judge Mayer gave Mr. Moore, the former Assistant United States District Attorney, who acted as counsel for Glickstein, a stay until Monday to argue a motion for a new trial.

The case against Glickstein was completed at noon yesterday with the testimony of Howard Layman. Layman said he obtained cocaine and opium from No. 218 Henry street, used some of it himself and sold the remainder in Philadelphia. He received the drugs through the mails. Louis Friedman, a policeman, denied he had shown one of the witnesses the way to Glickstein's place. On cross-examination Friedman said he played pinocle at Glickstein's and got treatment for nothing. Anna Cohen, a housekeeper for Glickstein, said no smoking opium was prepared in the house.

The jury returned at 5:30 o'clock to ask for the prescriptions for cocaine upon which the prosecutor claimed \$2,400 was deposited in twenty-one days in the sale of cocaine. They were signed by Glickstein.

CAN'T SELL COCAINE ON DENTIST PRESCRIPTION

Attorney General Carmody Renders Opinion at Request of State Board of Pharmacy.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, July 3.—Attorney General Carmody, in reply to a request from the State Board of Pharmacy for an interpretation of a section of the cocaine law, enacted this year, largely as a result of disclosures made by The Tribune, rendered an opinion to-day holding that a druggist is not authorized to fill a prescription calling for cocaine signed by a dentist or veterinarian.

The Board of Pharmacy asked this question of Mr. Carmody: "A veterinarian presents to a druggist a prescription calling for cocaine, to be used by the veterinarian. May the druggist, under the amendment made this year to Section 1746 of the Penal Law, fill this prescription?"

"An elaborate scheme for the control of the sale and possession of cocaine and its products is provided by the statute," says Mr. Carmody. "Sales may be made only to certain classes of persons, in the original packages and in limited amounts. The classes to whom such sales may be made are pharmacists and dealers, physicians, veterinarians and dentists. Every sale must be recorded, with full details as to amount, date and name of purchaser, and all cocaine purchased must be kept, with two exceptions, in a place specified in the record of sale. The two exceptions as to keeping the drug in a specified place are of sales under physicians' prescriptions and of certain limited quantities which may be carried by a physician, veterinarian or dentist for use in his profession."

"The provision is made for the filling of prescriptions of dentists or veterinarians, and such use of the drug as these two classes may make in their profession is, therefore, limited to that of direct personal administration. An attempt by a dentist or veterinarian to use the drug by means of a prescription to be filled by a druggist is penalized by making it a misdemeanor for any one not of the classes specifically authorized to have any of it in his possession without the certificate of the person making the sale, stating the name and address of the physician upon whose prescription the sale is made."

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that a druggist is not authorized to fill a prescription calling for cocaine signed by a dentist or veterinarian, and that the right of dentists and veterinarians to use the drug is limited to its purchase in original packages and direct administration to the patient."

FRAUD CHARGE BASED ON WRONG PREMISES?

Blake, Investigator of Prisons for Sulzer, May Have Used Another Contract.

PROBERS THREATEN PLATT

Governor's Secretary Refuses, in Absence of His Chief, to Produce Papers Requested by Subpoena.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, July 3.—It developed to-day at the first hearing of the Prawley legislative committee which is to investigate Governor Sulzer and the state institutions that George W. Blake, appointed by the Governor to examine into state prisons, may have used the copy of a wrong contract in basing his charge that the \$1,600,000 spent for Great Meadow prison, in Washington County, \$500,000 was graft. Mr. Blake's charge was sent broadcast to the newspapers of the state in April through an extract of his report to the Governor on this prison, and to-day he was practically accused by the committee of discrediting public officials without proper ground.

Incidentally, Chester C. Platt, secretary to the Governor, was threatened with proceedings to adjudge him in contempt of the Legislature for refusing to produce certain papers requested by the committee's subpoena.

It was also brought out that the letter files of the State Controller's office had been changed, and that the Governor's letter to the Controller notifying that official of the designation of Mr. Blake had been substituted for a letter antedated six weeks.

In reply to questions by Eugene Lamb Richards, attorney for the committee, Mr. Blake admitted that he did not have the original contract, but declared that he was practically sure he had a correct copy of it.

"Are you going to make a public statement charging public officials with being implicated in a \$500,000 graft on the basis of a copy of a contract?" asked Mr. Richards.

"Oh, I'm sure I had a correct copy," he said.

"Are you sure you had sufficient evidence on which to base such a serious charge?" interrupted Senator Prawley, after he had examined the witness as to the responsibility of the experts who had supplied him with the information on which he had based his report.

"Yes," he replied, "and I'm going to put that matter up to the grand jury in Washington County, the same as I have put the affairs of other prisons up to the grand juries in Westchester and Cayuga counties."

The experts employed by Mr. Blake were T. E. Burney and J. P. Francisco. The latter submitted to the investigators information which tended to show that the specifications of the Great Meadow prison contract were not lived up to.

Mr. Richards showed the witness a paper which had been sworn to as the original contract made for this prison between former Superintendent of Prisons Joseph W. Scott and A. Pasquini, a New York contractor. He then read from Francisco's report that 35 per cent magnesia, Grade "A," was required by the contract as the material for high pressure pipe lines, but that 35 per cent magnesia, Grade "B," was used.

Pointing out a section in the original contract, Mr. Richards asked the investigator to read it. Mr. Blake plainly showed his surprise as he read that 35 per cent magnesia, Grade "B," which was actually used, was called for by the contract.

Believes He Can Prove Graft.

Mr. Blake said that possibly Francisco wasn't "so wrong," and that he intended to go over the whole thing again to find out. Mr. Richards frankly told him that he did not think he handed the expert the right contract, and asked him if he still charged that he was a graft of \$500,000 on Great Meadow prison.

"I think I can prove it," he said, "and I am going to try to prove it."

Mr. Blake contended that the discrepancies made by Francisco would amount to only a few hundred dollars and that he did not think that ought to be used to discredit his whole work.

There was considerable discussion concerning Mr. Blake's compensation and the manner in which his appointment had been made known by the Governor to the State Controller. It was brought out that on March 14 the Executive had notified the Controller of Blake's appointment, "to serve without compensation."

In this letter the Controller was authorized by the Executive "to pay Mr. Blake \$25 a day for his expenses. Later, it developed, the Controller refused to honor Blake's vouchers for 'expenses' unless they were itemized. Subsequently the Governor wrote another letter, dated March 14, authorizing the Controller "to pay Mr. Blake \$25 a day and his transportation expenses, such payment to be in lieu of all claims for reimbursement of Mr. Blake."

This second letter did not reach the Controller's files until the latter part of April, employees of the office testified. Mr. Blake admitted having taken the first letter from the files. However, he did not remember what became of it, but said it probably was on file in the Executive chamber, along with the other papers in the case, which Secretary Platt refused to produce without an order from the Governor.

Bank Officials' Testimony.

Testimony of bank officials and Controller's office employees put on the records the fact that \$9,000 had been deposited to Mr. Blake's credit shortly after his appointment as special commissioner, that \$7,500 had been drawn from the account on Mr. Blake's check, that there was a balance of \$1,433.25, but that Mr. Blake had accounted to the State Controller for only \$4,813.25.

Although admitting that he had used a portion of the \$25 a day he had received as "expenses" for personal expenses and the expenses of his family, Mr. Blake maintained that he considered he had not received "one cent compensation" for his investigation.

90, HE LIES IN GRAVE HE DUG.

Edmond, R. I., July 3.—In the grave he dug for himself a year ago, Arnold Staples, a former representative in the Legislature, was buried to-day. Staples was an undertaker. He started to dig his grave while in good health at the age of eighty-nine, saying that he could do a better job than any one else in the village.

BOY, 14, WHO DOESN'T HIS MOTHER SHOCKS COURT

First One of That Kind He Ever Saw, Says Justice Giegerich.

"You are the first boy I ever saw without a soft spot in his heart for his mother," said Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court yesterday to Henry Bauduy, fourteen years old, after he had tried to get the boy to go with his mother, who wanted to take him from his step-sister, Miss Mary Bauduy, through habeas corpus proceedings.

SLOOP UNDER GUARD IN CHINESE PLOT; 1 ARREST

Hugh La Bad in Cell Charged with Attempt to Smuggle in Orientals.

Government Agents Say Laundryman Was to Pay \$3,000 if Cousins Were Brought to Long Island.

Greenport, Long Island, July 3.—Hugh La Bad was placed in a cell here tonight charged with attempting to smuggle Chinese into Connecticut. He was arrested at New London, Conn., and brought here by United States Marshal Wiley. La Bad's home is in this village.

The authorities are searching for Charlie Mon, a laundryman, who has run a laundry here for ten years. Mon has not been at his laundry in two days and other Chinese here pretend not to know his whereabouts.

Detectives say a plot was made to smuggle two cousins of Mon into New London. They were to be brought in from the high seas by a man named Johnson, of New London. It is alleged \$3,000 was offered to get the men into the United States.

Government agents say it was intended to bring the Chinese here on board the sloop Laura May, owned by Captain Fletcher Dennis, of this place.

The officials got wind of the plot, it is said, and for several days government detectives have been in this vicinity awaiting developments. A letter received by the wife of La Bad this morning led to the man's arrest. In the letter he said he would be in New London to-day. The detectives intercepted the letter and then hurried over to New London, where they arrested La Bad.

The Laura May is tied up at New London and is being closely guarded. It was rumored Dennis had been arrested, but he was about town to-night. He refused to say anything about the case. Other arrests are expected.

La Bad said in his cell to-night:

"I guess I'm in wrong, all right; but they didn't get me with the goods."

It is said La Bad and Dennis made a trip to New York a month ago to meet a man named Morrissey, Chief of Police Howard went to New's laundry last night and took away a quantity of opium.

HER PATRIOTISM WINS

Mother Fears Son Will Become English if Sent Abroad.

The patriotism of Mrs. Ella Sinclair triumphed in the Supreme Court yesterday over the desire of her husband, Dr. Daniel A. Sinclair, of No. 223 Lexington avenue, to send their son, Hugh Sinclair, thirteen years old, to Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, England, to continue his education. Justice Goff, impressed with the plea of Mrs. Sinclair that she feared her son would lose his American spirit if he was sent abroad, denied the motion of the father for permission to enter his son in the English college.

Following the adjudication of the case in the courtroom, the boy sought Justice Goff in his chambers and tearfully begged the jurist to let him go abroad. The justice listened to the pleading of the boy and then ordered that the attorneys appear before him. They did so, but they were unable to agree on any new arrangement, so the original order of the court stood.

Counsel for Mrs. Sinclair said, in opposing the application of the father:

"The best place for an American boy to finish his education is in America. The mother does not wish her boy to go over to England and come home wearing a monocle and singing 'God Save the King,' with an English accent."

After talking with Mrs. Sinclair Justice Goff announced that the boy was too young to be sent to England. He gave the father permission to renew his motion two years from now, when Hugh will be fifteen years old.

OPPOSES TAX BOARD

Allan Robinson Says Three of Five Are George Followers.

Allan Robinson, president of the Allied Real Estate Interests, of No. 165 Broadway, has sent a letter to Governor Sulzer protesting against the commission which the Governor has appointed to act for the State Board of Tax Commissioners in the codification and revision of the Tax Law. The members of that commission are Professor Allan A. Young, of Cornell University; William Lustgarten, John J. Hopper, Edward L. Lydecker and ex-Congressman Thomas J. Creamer.

"I do not hesitate to say," declares Mr. Robinson, "that the taxpayers of New York State view with the greatest apprehension the creation of a commission for the purpose stated, a majority of which is made up of Henry George Single Taxers. The fact that they form a majority of the committee is decidedly a menace."

"You have appointed three men on a commission of five who are followers of a leader who believes that the rent of the land shall be appropriated by the state and not used by the owner."

"Under the circumstances, it is not strange that we view with apprehension the make-up of this commission, and we ask that you will permit us to lay their position before you at an early date. May I suggest that you receive a delegation of taxpayers next Tuesday, July 8?"

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

Vandalism at Gettysburg to Cost the Government \$10,000.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 3. MYSTERY IN VANDALISM.—The mysterious vandalism. The War Department has been obliged to ask Congress for an additional appropriation of almost \$10,000 to repair damage to nine monuments on the battlefield.

All of the monuments were seriously marred.

One of the principal monuments damaged was that of the 49th New York Infantry. The large granite statue of a soldier was chipped with some implement and is now minus the visor of the cap, foot, a hand and the cartridge box. The face was disfigured and the gun the figure carried was broken. It will cost \$500 to replace the figure and re-erect it.

The authorities attribute the work to some crazy person who had no other motive than to attack any monument which came in his way.

ORDERS ISSUED.—These army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major CHARLES A. HEDEKIN, 15th Cavalry, to office chief, division of militia affairs, vice Major SAMUEL M. JONES, General Staff, corps of engineers, from Army War College, revoked.

Captain CARROLL POWER, coast artillery, to secreting service, daybook, 12, July 15.

First Lieutenant ROYAL K. GREENE, coast artillery, from military academy, to duty with 3d Cavalry, coast artillery, Fort Hamilton, August 5 to September 1, then return to West Point.

First Lieutenant JACOB A. MACK, from 32d Cavalry, coast artillery, to unassigned list, to Fort Monmouth as inspector-instructor coast artillery reserves of New Hampshire.

First Lieutenant JOHN W. LANG, infantry, assigned 20th Infantry, on relief from military academy, join his company.

First Lieutenant TOWNSEND WHEELAN, from 20th Infantry, to unassigned list.

Leaves of absence: Major LEON S. RODRIGUEZ, 30th Infantry, three months and fifteen days; Captain HALSTED P. COUNCILMAN, ordnance department, one month.

NAVY.

Commander H. J. ZIEGEMEIER, detached general board, July 14; command the Annapolis.

Lieutenant Commander C. L. ARNOLD, navy yard, Puget Sound.

Lieutenant T. R. KURTZ, to assistant director target practice and engineering competition, Navy Department.

Ensign R. E. FAY, detached the Virginia; to the Severn.

Ensign C. H. BOUCHER, detached the Severn; to the Virginia.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—These movements of vessels have been reported:

ARRIVED.

July 2.—The Gloucester and the Rhode Island, at Rockport, Mass.; the New Jersey, at Salem, Mass.; the Walke and the Perkins, at Castle Point, Me.; the Raleigh, at Fort Mifflin, Pa.; the Albatross, at Gloucester; the Junot, at Greenport, Long Island; the Neptune, at Newport; the Mars, at Hampton Roads; the Chattanooga, the Fox, the Fortune and the A-5, at Hingham, Wash.

SAILED.

July 2.—The Nanaham, from San Francisco for San Diego; the South Dakota, from San Diego for Ventura, Cal.; the Perry, from Santa Barbara for San Diego; the Erie, from San Francisco for New York; the Terry, from New York for Rockport, Mass.

STRAUS HITS WILSON'S SUNDRY CIVIL ACTION

Progressive Says Great Injustice Was Done and Damaging Precedent Created.

Newport, R. I., July 3.—The Progressive conference ended to-night with a reception for the party leaders at the convention hall. The planned display of fireworks was abandoned.

To-day's sessions were of an academic nature, and dealt with social, economic and industrial questions. The principal speakers were Oscar S. Straus, of New York, who emphatically opposed any alliance between the Progressives and either the Democrats or Republicans; Professor Carl Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania; Truxton Beale, who outlined the case of the college of politics which he wishes to found at Washington; Gifford Pinchot and Herbert Knox Smith.

Mr. Straus said that a great injustice had been done and a damaging precedent established when President Wilson signed the sundry civil bill making it impossible for any part of the appropriation for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust act to be used in the prosecution of farmers' associations or labor unions. He added:

"When President Wilson recently signed the sundry civil bill, which tied the hands of the government against using any part of the \$300,000 appropriated for the enforcement of the anti-trust law against agricultural associations and labor unions, a great injustice was done and a very damaging precedent was created."

"Any law which lessens the power of the government in favor of capital as against labor, or in favor of labor as against capital, is unjust to both, and when discrimination is made in favor of the one it will not be long before this will be used as a precedent for discrimination against the other. In a democratic republic we must guard against any form of class legislation. Social justice is not predicated upon class legislation, but upon the conservation of human rights and the equality of opportunity."

"The conservative question," Mr. Pinchot said, "lies at the root of every material human problem, for it is the problem of shelter and clothes, which are nothing but natural resources prepared for the use of men."

"The trust or monopoly question is a conservation question pure and simple. Monopoly is the control of natural resources or natural advantages. Out of the handling of natural resources necessary to make them available for human use arise all the labor questions and, indirectly, all other questions of social and industrial justice."

Mr. Smith advocated that the federal government retain the title to timber, mineral and water powers and then lease out the use of them in large units of such size as is necessary for efficient development.

JEWEL THIEF INDICTED

Police Call Case Closed, but Burns' Men Say No.

William Beck, the seventeen-year-old clerk who confessed to stealing \$100,000 worth of jewelry from his employers, Udall & Ballou, jewelers, of No. 574 Fifth avenue, was indicted yesterday afternoon on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree by the grand jury. Beck later pleaded guilty before Judge Foster, in General Sessions, and was remanded to the Tombs for sentence Friday.

The jewelry was brought to court from Headquarters after Judge Foster had refused to accept the plea of guilty until the jewelry was identified. F. Oliver Udall, a member of the firm, identified the goods, and Beck, in turn, declared it to be the same he had stolen, saying that he was alone in the crime. Udall's plea was entered and accepted, Judge Foster assigned Probation Officer Kimball to make an investigation of the case and report to him as soon as possible.

Although the police said the case was completely cleared up and closed as far as they were concerned, it was announced at the Burns Detective Agency, which was employed by Udall's, that Beck had been relieved of all suspicion after having first been implicated by Beck in his first confession.

BULLDOG BITES WOMAN

Pet Attacks Mistress and Policeman Saves Her from Serious Injury.

Attacked by a pet bulldog, Mrs. Louise Elchhorn, of No. 100 Ten Eyck street, Williamsburg, was bitten a dozen times yesterday, and was probably saved from being torn to pieces by a policeman, who beat the dog into unconsciousness and then shot it.

The woman was in the parlor of her home, when the animal sprang at her, sinking its teeth in her right leg. She forced it to release its grip, only to be attacked again. When the patrolman appeared the woman was exhausted from her struggle with the animal.

THE SUNDAY H E TRIBUNE

The Fraternity: Has the Term Lost Its One-Time Significance?

As a survey of its history in American colleges shows, it was the outgrowth of cordial and fraternal relations. What does it mean to-day—exclusion?

Prison Reform—Regulating the Human Drainage

Prisons which turn out criminals instead of regenerate men aggregate the moral sickness of the whole body politic. To "cure" criminals—that is the purpose of the Sulzer Prison Reform Commission.

"Bill Jones and the Lunatic," and Other Tales, as Told by Mr. Roosevelt

These are Wild West stories that date back a considerable number of years, when T. R. roughed it in the land of the Indian and Pale Face.

The Ancient Problem of the Sea—Making Ships Unsinkable

W. W. Wotherspoon proposes to do it by means of compressed air. When a ship is torn open, either by icebergs or in collision, it is flooded with compressed air, which forces out the intruding waters.

All the Latest, Fanciest Frills in Diving

How to act when disporting one's self before the vulgar populace, some pitfalls of the art, and how to look handsome though curled up in a knot—these are but a few of the tricks to be learned in the forthcoming story.

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Born in a Barber Shop

We refer to an idea: submarine photography. While the gentleman of the scissors was doing his worst, the young man was "seeing things." Shortly afterward he went down into the blue sea and took pictures. It's a new way of wresting secrets from the deep.

Bill Snyder, One of the Show Sights of the Metropolis

To acknowledge one's ignorance of Bill is an admission of one's obscurity. The head keeper of the Central Park Zoo is no inconsiderable personage, and bears, moreover, the honorable scars of his profession.

The Woman's Pages

Voteless Women Hold Places on Important Government Commissions. (A Page of Illustrations)

Rarely Has Fashion Decried Such Appropriate Garments for Hot Weather. (Illustrated)

The Ancients Corset-Bound Too. (Illustrated)

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The Magazine Section

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How Dosia Paid Her Bridge Debts

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